THE MEETING OF OFFICERS AT GETTYS-BURG.

THE PROMISE AND THE PERFORMANCE-WHAT IT ALL AMOUNTS TO. GETTYSBURG, Aug. 25.—Gettysburg seems to be in a fair way of obtaining odium by too great activity in its own interests. A cohort of speculators has been preying upon its patriotic reputation ever since the close of the war, and these have sometimes enlisted the amiade support of its better citizens. The present gathering of officers at a hotel here seems to me to have been purely a gratuitous advertisement, whereof the actors have themselves paid the price of their own admission, and to have been a cheaper form of the Rosecrans conference at the Virginia White Sulphur Springs last year, without the White Sulphur's success. Nebody seems to have been at the head of it; there is really nothing in it; it has accomplished little for history, and will be a disastrous failure in giving to Gettysburg, its springs, and its taveres that character and that advertisement which could have been i usured by paying up at the counters of newspapers, or by posting circulars, or by proceeding generally in the manner of folks who "know how to keep

I consider myself swindled, because my expectations had been trifled with. Had I been asked to Gettysburg, to enjoy privately, as a watering place guest, the long, green landscapes, the pleasant sky, the society of plain, hospitable burghers, and the association of those vigorous reminiscences which show that our age is up to the of the spot in comparison with other resorts, and either declined or accepted the invitation. But I was told that all the heroes of the battle had promised to come; that the occasion was to be flustrious-a sort of Field of the Cloth of Gold-and that in order, as they stood, the generals of the critical action of the war were to reproduce the fight and its maneuvers, so that we might have one valid relation of one great battle; I had spent much time at Gettysburg, and reading of the rennies, in New-York,

Accordingly I have made, in a period of intense heat, the long fatigiting ride to the sequestered inland village, to be, as I feel, the dape of a tavern "dedge," and the witness of a little gathering of military dead-heads, whose passes have been procured by the same system of boring which has been so successfully applied to the of been feasted upon any great number of distir en represented at all, and the Union army by local State officers mainly; as to the knowledge of the battle sequired, I should rather have gone over the field with Edward MacPherson, than with all this afflicted group of oldiers who have partly forgetten the topography of the fight, and who are engaged in the battle of business life with so great and so rational patriotism that they have well night forgotten their footmarks on the perilous ridge. A soldier of the latter class compared notes with me yes terday, and be said, summing up:

Gettysburg. It has already a cemetery, a monument, and a picture, by public contribution. It has been fully not so gratefully commemorated. And this is enough stery in 1866 and into a tavera with free-puffs in 1869. You eaght to tell the truth about what there is to see bere, and let the people be upon their guard."

Getty-burg is a sing little village, within sight of the Blue Mountains, which are still half a day's drive disstelled population, and a little railroad, branching off Northern Central, runs in here and goes no farther. A college and a theotions of Gettysburg, and both of these, standing in the envirous, were landmarks of the battle. At the center of this unpretending red-brick village is an open aza or square. Two taverns of the third class were all the acommodations of the place prior to the opening of the Springs Hotel, and this new tavern is a pleasant walk of nearly a mile from town. It is a good watering fifteen dollars a week per head, would be as cool and as interesting a spot to spend a month of Sammer as any resort, in an agricultural region, so well removed from the convemences of cities that the New-York papers get here generally twenty-four hours after their issue. Gettysburg, as a Spa, will not probably rival Bedford or Berkeley Springs, although its water has stout advocates, but to become an accredited Spa is not the work of a season, but of several generations. Except for the contiguity-the presence, indeed-of the battle-field, Gettysburg as a Summer resort would have the pretensions of Leitz, of Carlisle, of Ephrata, and of Bethlehem, a little further from cities, but of nearer importance to the great drama of our times. This is Getty-burg, a snug little town hidden away in a

free to say that I have made my last wild-goose chase

shall refuse to be one of the surveying stakes. Granted

that the water be impregnated with lithin, I shall drink

It at a drag store in New-York: that the calumet is to be smoked on the field of battle, I shall buy one of Batchelder's charts and hasten here in spirit; that valuable light is to be shed upon the records of the fight, I shall

have the most implicit confidence in the shorthand writer. But I hope Gettysburg will never prove to be a nuisance, that it will hereafter advertise by some other

medium than the Associated Press, and not set the ex-

ample of "fetching" people two or three hundred miles

inland on newsy pretexts, which are but cisterns, broken

cisterns, that will hold no water. At the present time Gettysburg is undoubtedly the best commemorated battle-field in the world, and the little old town is almost as bustling with trophies, reminders, and visitors as Mount St. Jean, the corresponding hamlet of Waterloo. No grievous toll-gates and exactions are patent here, as at Waterloo, where the broken wails of Hugoument take fees from every sight-seer, where cane-cutters and bullet finders and mendicants wait for their Englishman, and "conches royal," in collusion with Sergt Munday, set one down at infinite museums and turn-stiles, each receiving its percentage, till at last the Belgian Government itself appears upon the Lion Mound and levies a tax upon the wayfarer. The difficulties of going over the field of Gettysburg are, first, the great superfices of the battle, which, to speak truly, was one of the worst battles ever planned, in point either of scientific attack or defense. A series of ridges like a bent carriage whip open at both flanks, which Lee was too blind to turn, and his adversaries, scarcely wider awake, to choose. Here, like two desperate prize-fighters, of what is called the "heavy weights," the prepared armies took and received "punishment;" but not one remarkable movement was inspired in any General of either side. Everybody stood up and did his best. It was the great battle of the war in point of perseverance and numbers, and the least organized, unified, and compendious fight of its dimensions in the history of actions. Reynolds picked the ground of bis own responsibility; Sickles drew the Rebel fire and worried them to despair upon a false salient; the Round-Top was saved by another fortuitous sagacity; and so. upon interlinking mistakes, the fabric of successful defense was founded, assisted by errors more grievous on the Rebel side. There were three dramatic episodes of great intensity-the struggle of the first day in the streets of the village; the struggle of the second day for Little Round-Top; and the charge of Pickett on the third day, which may be called the apotheosis of Lee's "Old

Of village characters who figure in the battle there are surprisingly few. John Burns, a sort of Solon Shingle, "fit into" the action, and a girl of the crudest material out of which to make martyrdom was killed at her wash-

Of students of the battle-field there are several of much enterprise and thoroughness, chief of whom is undoubtedly Batchelder, the maker of a striking chart of the landscape and positions. It is he who has been our chaperone over the hills and meadows; but his excellent knowledge will probably have been more profitable to him as an enthusiasm than as a literary or art venture.

The artist of the battle-field, employed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, seems to be a painstaking and anxious gentleman, while the shrewd and business-like

conventional and pleasing, while the cemetery itself is a landscape garden. I must insist that the best monument of the field is after all the unincumbered and unornamented landscape, in agricultural array as it lay when the character of our empire was decided here, with all its dips, binffs, and eminences uptited as they were, and only the reverent imagination and memory of the beholder for an interpreter. To mark this vast plain all over with stakes and tablets would be to belittle and disfigure it. He who visits Austerlitz sees its monument in the rising sum and feels its sacrifices in the grasses beneath his feet, and Gettysburg should be no children's play-house, marked here with a pole to represent a corps, and a bolder to commemorate a brigade. It is in many respects a similar field to that of Brandywine, over which I have repeatedly walked, and Brandywine will scarcely defer to Gettysburg as a cherished and a tender site, while it has no stone to tell its story, save the little meeting-house and grave-yard of the Quakers, and reverent tradition to point out the headquarters of every putriot General.

Of anecdotes and revivals very many have been told, but one can hear these pleasant matters at every soldier's fireside, and you will not wish me to turn your columns into a military Joe Miller or Charles O'Malley. I have been struck, however, with the general inability of soldiers to agree upon decisive facts of battle, particularly where they were in rival commands or in different armies. Artists used to fall back upon the consoling theory that nobody had a right to be an art-critic unless he were himself an artist; and many military men have fought their most vigorous (some, their only) campaigns against army correspondents and historians; but among themselves there are differences even more vital, as these Gettysburg conferences have proved. We be to the man who is absent when his comrades become historiaus, and wo be to the reporter to whom these become his informants. Of all pieces of self-assertion the most sweeping is that of the officer who insists that he alone knows about his own battle, being, as we conceive, a unit attached to a unit of place, and without the time upon his hands to stray to and fro, becoming Frossart and Bayard at a breath.

To conclude, therefore, the present gathering at Gettysharg does not seem to me to have had sufficient moive, er to have answered any large purpose, or to have satisfied the vague expectations it aroused. It was rebuked from the South, slimly attended from the North, and it will probably be the last inflated effort to lengthen out the mercantile uses of this battle-field, which should hereafter be left as the nation intended it, a pleasant cemetery to many brave dead, but not a perennial fair ground made indicrous by failures such as this which I have noticed beyond its due.

INCREASED ARRIVALS-POINTS OF INTEREST

DESIGNATED. Gettyseurg, Aug. 24.—The first working day of the reunion and battle-field designating affair has bassed off more favorably and satisfactorily than was anticipated. The morning train brought considerable reënforcements to the company of officers in attendance. among them two corps commanders and others of conceded fame and renown. Gov. Geary, President of the Battle Field Memorial Association, and commander of a division in the Twelfth Corps, arrived this morning; also Major-Gen. Henry W. Slocam, commander of the Twelfth Corps. Major-Gen. John Newton, who succeeded the lamented Reynolds in the command of the First Corps; Briz.-Gen Alexander Sinder, who commanded a division of the Sixth Corps; Briz.-Gen. Steinwehr, who commanded a division of the Eleventh Corps, beside numerous brigade commanders and staff officers. But still there is no representation from army headquarters of either army, nor does the lone representative of the Confederate army receive any recinforcements whatever.

At an early hour this morning conveyances were provided for the company to visit the field of the first day's hattle, and about lifty officers, including a dozen or more who participated in that action, started out to survey the ground. The heror John Barns, infirm with age, and still suffering from the wounds he received on that occasion, was of the company. The principal commanding of the present was Gen. Sol. Meredith, the gallant commander of the famous Iron Brizade. This bit rade formed Major-Gen. Henry W. Slocum, commander of the Twelfth

bers, their line extending nearly a quarter of a mile beyond our extreme left, and completely enveloped it. The battle was then renewed with desperate earnestness, resulting in the steady success of the Robel arms until they had driven the First Corps into and through the village, and only crossed with the approach of night. Gen. Lee, in his official report of this engagement, speaks of its unusual severity, and excuses his stoppage of the pursuit by asserting that his losses were so great as to compel him to terminate the action, and await reënforcements. No higher tribute could be paid to the gallantry of the First Corps. The old from Brigade suffered in this affair beyond all precedent, its losses in killed and wounded were 65 per cent of the entire force suffered in this affair beyond all precedent. Its losses in killed and wounded were 68 per cent of the entire force taken into action. The 24th Michigan Infantry, which had the extreme left, went into action with 418 men, of whom 316 were placed hors du combat. The Colonel, Morrow, received a serious scalp-wound; the Lieutenant-Colonel, Fiannagan, lost a leg, and the Major, Wright, was shot through the eye. Of the line officers, all but one captain and two lieutenants were either killed or wounded. The 19th Indiana, also of this brigade, lost 74 per cent of its men in the day's operations. The other regiments also suffered with marked severity, attesting the obstimacy with which they contested the ground. The absence of officers of prominence of other pertions of the First Corps was seriously felt, as their movements and operations were less minutely known and marked, a fact which enhances the credit received by the command represented, whose positions are all marked upon the field, and will be preserved for the edification of posterity.

are all marked upon the field, and will be preserved for the edification of posterity.

To-morrow Culp's Hill and the positions on our right during the second and third day's fighting will be visited and marked out. Here the Twelfith Corps particularly distinguished itself, and here also the Eleventh did what fighting fell to their lot. The Twelfith is well represented. The corps commander, Gen. Slocum, is here in person; also Gov. Geary, who commanded the First Division. The Second Division was commanded by Gen. Alpheus Williams, who is now absent from the country on a foreign mission; but several of the brigade and regimental commanders will be vale, and overtaken by such history that no wonder its friendly burghers have exaggerated its consequence and make annual demands upon our attention. But I am here. The next time they mark the sites of the corps I Second Division was commanded by Gen. Alpheous Williams, who is now absent from the country on a foreign mission; but several of the brigade and regimental commanders will be present, so that the entire operations of this dashing command can be well and fully depicted. The officers of the two corps had an informal meeting this evening, at which a programme was arranged covering the two days' operations. The inspection will commence at 8 o'clock in the morning, and will cover the entire field to the right of the Cemetery gate, excepting the cavalry operations at a distance on the York and Ealtumore turnplices. To morrow evening the officers and citizens are to indulge in a little social divertissement in the way of a reception and hop, to be given at the principal hotel. It had been proposed by the citizens to give their distinguished visitors a social reception during their stay here, but the affair hung fire, owing to scarcity of money among the Gettysburgers. The officers then took the matter in hand, and appelited a committee to get up a ball, and started a subscription among themselves to defray the expenses. Everybody subscribed, of course, and a liberal fund was soon raised, with a stipulation that the surplus, if any, should be paid to the Soidiers' Orphans' Home. At this point the citizens came forward and desired to cooperate, urging, however, that instead of devoting the surplus to the orphans, it be given to the treasury of the Eatile-Field Memorial Association. This the soldiers resisted, and carried their point, but assented to the tumon and to maming the affair a reception and hop. The following gentlemen were then appointed a Committee of Management; Gov. John W. Geary, Major-Gens. Henry W. Slocum, John Newton, Charles K. Graham, Alexander Shaler, Sol. Meredith, Wm. McCaudless; Brig-Gens. Jas. L. Selfridge. Richard Coulter; Col John W. Forney; Paymaster A. W. Russell, United States Navy; Lieut, F. A. Hinman, United States Avery; Leut, F. A. Hinman, David McConaughy, and Col. L. Bonnar; Dr. Charle

THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE WORK-VISITORS

LEAVING FOR HOME. Gettysburg, Aug. 26 .- A number of gentlemen left the Springs this morning and visited the appleorchard, pear-orchard, wheat-field, Round Top, and intermediate points occupied respectively by the troops of the Second, Third, Fifth, and Sixth Corps, and two Divisions of the First Corps. The party consisted of Gens. Graham, Robinson, Bngham, Hunt, Dann, Sweitzer, Medill, Webb, Newton, Stannard, Gates, Baxter, Duff, and McAllister; Cols. Barnes and Banks, together with the members of the Battle-Field Memorial Board. buff, and McAlister; Cols. Barnes and Banks, together with the members of the Battle-Field Memorial Board. The positions of the above-named corps were fixed. About twelve hours were spent in this. Over 100 stakes were driven at important points. Some of the most interesting questions, about which there had been various opinions, were definitely settled, and the places where Gens Sickles, Hancock, and Graham were wounded, and others killed, were designated. The only spot where men were killed with bayonets on either side to any extent was carefully examined and marked. Gen. Hall of the Second Maine Battery has fixed the position of his battery, which opened the battle on the first day, to the right of the barn on the front ridge, between the Cashtown road and the railway cut. A number of officers who participated in the first day's fight left here this morning, the several positions of their commands having been fixed on the field. The general lines of the third day's battle will be staked to-morrow.

The marble status representing "Plenty" was to-day placed on the monument in the soldiers' cometery. The remaining corner will be occupied by that of "Peace." The statues of "War" and "History" have for some time been in position."

ATTEMPTED SEDUCTION AND MURDER.

Philip Dunn, a young man about 21 years of age, was arrested yesterday morning and brought before anxious gentleman, while the shrewd and business-like direction of the cemetery and its consecrations is the work of Mr. David Wills. a Gettysburger. The monulyment of Gettysburg is the design of Mr. Batterson, the stone-cutter, of Hartford, who began to design historic monuments several years ago, and whose handleraft you can see in the Worth Monument of New-York. Excepting Bunker Hill, it is the most ambitious shaft set up on any American battle-field, and yet it is little more than

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

LABOR REFORM IN MASSACHUSETTS. CONVENTION IN ROSTON-DELEGATES PRESENT

FROM ALL STATE ORGANIZATIONS. A convention of working men and women held its first day's session in the Mcronian Hall, Boston on Wednesday. The convention is assembled in answer to a call of a committee appointed by a meeting of the friends of labor reform held on the 27th of May last, to consider what steps should be taken to further the interest of the cause by unity of action. Delegates from all the labor reforms and other working peoples' associations throughout the State were invited to be present.

tect itself arabist the continually increasing eneroscin-ments of capitalt demanding for labor associations the same chartered rights and privileges granted to associations of capitalists demanding the enactment of a statute making ten hours a legal day's work in all the factories of this State, and also the rigid enforcement of the law against the employ-ment of minors under ten years of age in cotton or woolen factories of Massachusets; reaffirming the declaration of the National Labor Union in favor of temperance, educathe National Laber Union in favor of temperance, education and merality, as necessary to success; recommending the immediate formation of a workingmen's political party to be known as the "Laber Reform Party of Masachusetts," for the purpose
of securing, through political action, protection
for the rights and interests of the workingmen
and women; announcing that their motto is equal
rights and privileges for all, in every field of industry,
irrespective of color, sex, or birthplace; declaring that
cooperation in industry and exchange to be the final and
permanent solution of the long conflict between capital
and labor, and arging the working-effects between capital and labor, and urging the working classes throughout country to take wise and careful measures for a adoption. Numerous amendments to the above retions, giving rise to considerable debate, were effected. No other business of importance was sacted, and the Convention adjourned.

There are a large number of strikes now in progress in this city, all of which are being administely contested on both sides. At the close of the recent strike

THE PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.

At a meeting of the Piano-Forte Makers' Union last evening, it was announced that the wages of the "case" makers employed in the shop of Decker Brothers was to be cut down 10 per cent. Should this action be taken the men will strike, in which movement action be taken the men will strike. In which movement they will be supported by the Society. Arrangements were also made for the annual pic nic, which tiskes place at Jones's Wood on Monday next. A vote of thanks was tendered the "bell men" in the employ of Steinway & Sons, for the persistent manner in which they had adhered to this resolution to stand out until their demands for wages were compiled with. The strikers also thanked their fellow Unionsts for the aid which had been furnished them.

The strike of the shoemakers in Newark was oneluded yesterday by the bosses granting all asked for by the men.

At a meeting of the Third Cooperative mety, \$241, were received and four new men

bers'admitted.

A large number of ferry-boat engineers met last night, at No. 68 East Broadway, to organize a Protective and Eenefichal Society. They remained in session until a late hour. The result of their discussions were kept private. The average wages of ferry-boat engineers is \$50 per month. Machinists and engineers are at present the most plentiful of skilled workmen.

The books of the various clerks employed in the office of the Free Labor Bureau, show that since the close of July, to the 25th inst., the number of male applicants for situations was 25t; situations offered, 63t; situations procured, 54t. Females—Applicants, 1,555; situations offered, 1,812; procured, 1,339. Total applicants, 2,302; situations offered, 2,443; situations procured, 1,943.

The Clothing Cutters at their meeting appointed a committee to correspond with the officers of the various Cutters' Unions of Philadelphia, Boston, Buf-falo, and elsewhere, with a view to effecting, if possible, unity of feeling and action among the members of the various Cutters' Associations. It is alleged that in case of a strike, the men are hindered in their movements be the Cutters of the above-mentioned cities, who flock her for the purpose of supplying the places of those on strike

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Mr. E. Harris, the Sanitary Superintendent, writes as follows of the sanitary condition of the city for the third week in August, closing on Saturday last: In the third week in August, closing on Saturday last.

In the third week of August, though one of the most sultry and oppressively hot in the year, there was no unfavorable change in the public health. The total quantity of tatal duarrhenal disease continued to decrease, and the aggregate mortality in the two cities was less by II than in the preceding week. The following table presents a comparative view of the state of the public health in the last four consecutive years in the third week of August.

MORTALITY THIRD WERE OF AUGUST.

ber week by week, but the special diseases that follow as penalties of neglected duties of cleansing and, daily bygleine care so remarkably diminished in their preyalence and fatality as to give proof of a thousandfold reward for all works of sanitary cleansing and disinfection. Never before have the masses of the people well tests upon the time must soon come when the people will tests upon the thorough cleansing of the streets and the constant supervision of tenement-houses as a means of preventing disease and increasing wealth.

The death rate in New-York, estimated on the basis of our 1,000,000 inhabitants, was last week equal to 30.78 in 1,000 annually; and, in Brooklyn, it was as 29.51 per 1,000. This compares favorably with the rates of mortality in Vienna and Berlin, which cities, in the first week of Angust, suffered a death rate equal to 35 and 45 per 1,000, respectively. But in Paris, with its nearly 2,000,000 insabitants, and such improvements in sewerage and sanitary cleansing as no other great city boasts, the death rate continued steadily at 22 per 1,000, as it was in the months of June and July; while in the Blarge cities of Great Britain the rate was 27 per 1,000, or nearly the same Great Britain the rate was 27 per 1,000, or nearly the same as in New York and Brooklyn. The health and mortality records of all great cities are proving how necessary is the duty of perfect sewerage and cleanliness of streets and dwellings, and rural towns are proving how needful it is to provide for the deep drainage and good water supply of every village. The well-sewered and cleanly sections of New-York and Brooklyn are now more healthful than most of the villages in the Metropolitan District.

The cause by unity of action. Consider what steps should be taken to turner the interest of the cause by unity of action. Local association to record the State were invited to be present. The attendance on Wednesday was large. Commings the wave the state of the object of the meeting. Mr. Commings said:

The attendance on Wednesday was large. Commings the wave that the state of the object of the meeting. Mr. Commings said:

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AN HOUR WITH THE SPIRITS.

On special invitation, our reporter repaired

at an early hour to Cooper Institute, for the purpose of

witnessing the extraordinary spiritual manifestation which were advertised to take place there last evening At the hall a gentleman informed the press that Mr. progress in this city, all of which are being contested on both sides. At the close of the event strike of the Snep Tailors six shops were excluse them the sit of those in which the men were permitted resume them work. In these shops the employers still hold some against the men, who, in most instances, have found coupley ment elsewhere. The few men remaining idle are supported by the various Tailors' Unions. The situations formerly held by these men have been filled by non-unionists. The strike of the Williamsburgh from Molders is still in progress. Most of the strikers have found work elsewhere, about a dozen men still remain ide. Their places are fast being filled by non-society men. The Cap Makers, whose recent prolonged strike for an increase of wages whose recent prolonged strike for an increase of wages whose recent prolonged strike for an increase of wages whose recent prolonged strike for an increase of wages whose recent prolonged strike for an increase of wages. The strike of the Williamsburgh Iron Molders is still in progress. Most of the strikers have found work else where; about a dozen men still remain idle. Their places are fast being filled by non-society men. The Cap Makers, whose recent prolonged strike for an increase of wages is not forgotten, are gradually losing the ground gained it we firms having out down wages to rearly the old standard. At the meeting of the Cap Makers, Union this evening, it is probable that a strike will be ordered in one of these shops. According to the representations of the officers of the National Bank Note Company, the strike now in progress among the printers employed in that establishment is likely to come to a speedy close. The new hands taken on in place of the strikers are fast becoming proficient to the art, and the Company claim that they are now enabled to run all their presses and to turn out work as rapidly as required by the Government. The strike of the "bellimen" employed in the pusho-forte manufactory of Steinway & Sons, has just been brought to a close. This strike was oscasioned by a reduction of its per cent advance on the old rates. The number of men engaged in this movement was 44.

THE PIANO-FORTE MAKERS. lering voice was heard. The lady said it was the voice of a spirit. When the gas was turned on, the two gentlemen were as free as when they first sat down. The people seemed astonished, though some of them expressed some doubt. The manifestations were repeated, and each time they were more complicated and more inexplicable. Bells rang and trumpets sounded until it scened as though a dozen of the most unruly spirits in purgatory were let loose. When the noises were the loudest some one turned the light of a dark hattern full in the face of one of the mediums. This created a great uproar, and several gentlemen went for a policeman, while the rest of the ancience threatened to put the disturber out. Finally his money was refunded, and he and his companion took their departure and loud applause. Order being once more restored the spirits went to work with renewed vigor. All sorts of knots were tied and untied, until the audience were fully satisfied that something uncarthly was going on. One of the mediums had his hands tied to a post, and a marked ring was placed in his mouth after his head had been securely fastened to the door-post. The light was extinguished, but immediately turned up, and the ring was found on the medium's fore-finger. The gas was again turned off and on, and this time the ring was found in the mouth of the medium. Then a person in the audience was invited to take a seat and be tied by the spirits. A gentleman from Eroadway went up, and in a few minutes he found himself covered with knots and ropes. The spectators were dumbfounded. The Trinuxe reporter then asked if the spirits would lie him. The lady did not know. Perhaps they would lie him. The lady did not know. Perhaps they would lie him. The lady did not know. Perhaps they would lie him. The lady did not know. Perhaps they would lie him. The lady did not know. Perhaps they would lie him. The lady did not know. Perhaps they would lie him. The lady did not know. Perhaps they would lie him. The lady did not know. Perhaps they would lie him. ry much like a human leg. He knocked the "traps" from the table, and a gruff voice from the other side the table said, "Be still." If spirits do not have man legs and hands, if their palms never perspire, in the wonderful entertainment. then the wonderful entertainment was a small edition of the performances so often given by Heller and Houdin.

SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK

TURNER-VEREIN. The annual Summer Night Festival of the New-York Turner-Verein came off last evening at Lion Park, One-hundred-and-tenth-st. and Eighth-ave., and was a brilliant affair. A large number of well-dressed was a brilkant affair. A large number of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen congregated about 4 p. m., and continued to arrive during the evening. The Verein consists of a well-formed body of men, whose muscle and suppleness might be envied by professional athietes. The exercises were performed on the platform in front of the building, and calcium and Eengal lights made the scene truly picturesque. Vocal and instrumental music by the members enlivened the feast. The President, Dr. Sewarts, and the Committee, Messrs. Ballett, Weiss, Staff, Schoenerwald, and Hosenbaum, deserve credit for their management. A free school is supported by the Verein, and has an attendance of 500 scholars. By the 1st of October a free high school, under the denomination of "free German college," will be opened, and the best of teachers have already been engaged.

Mr. John Gilbert is at his seaside residence, near Manchester, Massachusetts. Miss Louisa Moore has arrived in town, from

The decrease in cholera infantum, and the total of deaths by other diarrheal disorders, is significant of the important fact that all effective work of cleansing and purification in our crowded cities is quickly repaid by the saving of life. Consumption and fatal organic diseases continuo steadily to degroy about the same num-

HOME NEWS.

THE WEATHER.

Num. Your. Hour. Ther. Bar. Wind.

Aug. 26—7 720 30.75 N.

12 760 30.75 N. W. 6 370 30.19 N. N. E.

1 800 20 N. N. W. 9 710 30.10 N. N. W.

REMARKS.—Morning-Very cloudy to 1; overcast at 1:20; very cloudy at 2:16; slightly cloudy. Krening—Clear and fine from 8 to 1i.

The Decorni.—The average tall of rain for the month is 4.70 inches; for July 3.17 inches. About 1-20th of an inch fell on Aug. 17. This was the last measurable quantity; 7-10th fell on the 3d, and 4-10th on the bloth. With these exceptions, not any rain worthy of note has fallen since July 27 at one period. The register for the past 30 days gives the total rain depth as 11-20 inches. THE WEATHER.

THE CITY.

stal rain depth as 1 11-20 inches.

bitten two boys.

A still-born infant was found in the water at the Pier foot of Clarkson st., yesterday. Patrolman Davis yesterday shot a dog at the orner of Eleventh ave. and Twenty third-st., he having

Some thieves robbed Mr. Samuel A. Lyon's coach-house, in One hundred and fortieth-st, of a quan-tity of clothing a few days ago.

James Jackson, foreman of the laborers ex-cavating a sewer in Fity-fourth-st. near Elev-enth-ave., was yesterday afternoon dangerously injured by falling into the sewer.

Barney Slavin of No. 311 Monroe-st., a la-borer, yesterds fell through the hatchway of Lawrence's warehouse, at the corner of Water and East-sts., from the third to the first floor, and was dangerously injured. About 6 p. m., yesterday, Peter Duffy, employed as a driver at Rudd's Brewery, corner of Four-teenth-st, and First-ave., fell from his truck and sustained serious injuries. He was sent to Relievue Hospital.

The National Bank Note Company delivered yesterday the full awount of fractional currency or-dered by the Government, and will be able to forward full amounts daily hereafter notwithstanding the plate

At about 4:30 yesterday Wm. Buford, aged 17, was thrown from a wagon he was driving at the corner of Forty-first-st. and Seventh-ave., by the horses taking fright. Both wheels passed over his body, injuring him fatally. He was taken to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-House, but he died before the arrival of the hospital ambulance. The body was taken to his late residence, No. 421 West Thirty-third-st.

BROOKLYN.—The liquor store of J. L. Tracy. No. 10 Furman st., was entered yesterday and robbed of \$450 in tobacco and money.

Mathew Curry was caught by an officer while gaged in robbing the dry goods store No. 276 Fulton-st. stice Walsh held him for the Grand Jury.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Veteran Associalon of Kings County have resolved to support the regu-ar General Democratic Committee nominees only. The Steam Roller recently ordered from En-

gland for Prospect Park has arrived, and will be in use in the Park at an early day. It weighs 15 tuns. A new organ has been erected in the Catholic ch of Our Lady of Mercy containing 37 stops and

The Scrimshaw Pavement, on Bedford-ave.

was permitted to be used by the public yesterday for a distance of four blocks.

Caroline Turner, age 23, residing at the corner of Thirteenth-st. and Sixth-ave., sustained injuries yesterday by falling down stairs, which resulted in her death soon afterward. The stable of Samuel Wright, Graham-ave...

), was damaged by fire yesterday to the amount of Insured by the Citizens' Insurance Company. The The new Catholic Church of "St. John the Baptist," in charge of the priests of the Congregation of the Mission, will be dedicated by the Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin on Sunday, at 105 a. m.

Twenty-six million gallons of water were pumped into the reservoir at East New-York yesterday A new pumping engine is nearly completed. The supply of water is ample for all purposes.

The Fiske pavement on Livingston-st. was out to another test yesterday. A truck weighing is tuns, brawn by eight horses, being rolled over the surface, pro-ducing only a very slight impression.

A very largely attended meeting, under the Mr. W. C. Campbell. Members of Ladie New-York also saug some choice songs.

The surveys for the East River Bridge are now finished, and the line of the origin and approaches located. The cassons upon which the towers are to rest are to be of yellow pine, and 100,000 square feet of lumber will be required to complete the work. The timber is now lying at Eod Hook, lendy to be belied together and sink into position. In consequence of the luments light of the towers, nearly three years will chose before the cables can be stretched across the river, and nearly six COLD SPRING, L. I .- On Wednesday morning

STONY BROOK, L. I .- About a week ago a man and a horse and wayou from Mr. Statewast for three days to do some electing, and has not since returned the property. He stated that has recommended to Mr. S. by Tuttle Corain, but the latter perturns

WEST MOUNT VERNON.-The Board of Trustees of the village held a meeting on Wednesday evening and appropri-ated \$1,300 for return of roads; \$100 to defeat expenses in organizing and procuring necessary books, \$100 for services of counsel, &c.

BRONXDALE.—Gustave Henhoffer was arrested a charge of stending a horse from Mr. John Weeks's stable, and content in default of \$1.000 bul. ... Some regues above the stable of it. Illichecks, grocer, on Tieselay utight, and stable a visibility himself of the property of JERSEY CITY .- An interesting experiment with

UNION HILL.-Three men were engaged in pass-

behi for Vial. The other two escapes.

NEWARK.—Mr. Frank A. Smith of the banking fine of Smith & Favne has been shultied to bail in \$11.500, having taken the benefit of the Insolvency art. Mr. Payne had been conducted in the Essay County Juil for accepted weeks past, charged with front by Messay, Juy Counce & Co...... In the Essay County Juli there is now confined a wholesair coal denier of Hudon C ty, named Spiranna Brown, who is held to answer a charge of breach of promise preferred by Miss. Sarah C. Barton of Newark. The case promises to be one of numeral interest. The friends of the defendant offers at a yamout of fail, but home of them being fresholders of Basex County, their offers were of no avail. ELIZABETH .- A boy named Moses was knocked

GREENVILLE.-The Fourth Regiment, N. G. S.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Early yesterday the truck of a car on the New Jerser Reitroad broke down and threw the ear from its tack. Fortmater's the train was at slow speed, and no one was litured. The road was blocked up for several hours.

[Aunouncements.]

THE GREAT CAMP-MEETING AT MERRICK .-

VERMONT SPRING WATER .- The great remedy. PATENTS .- MUNN & Co., No. 37 Park-row, N.

Agents for obtaining ANERGEAN and EUROPEAN PATENTS. Have had by years' experience. Pamphilet of Law and Information free. FRUIT JARS .- The best and cheapest, in

SABBATH-SCHOOL BOOKS. — BROUGHTON &

A NEW ORPHANS' FARM SCHOOL.

The corner stone of a new building to be known as the Wartburg Orphaus' Farm School of the

Evangelical Lutheran Church, was laid yesterday with appropriate and impressive ceremonies on a beautiful knoll a short distance north-easterly of the village of Mount Vernon, N. Y. There a few years ago, about 120 acres of land and a commodious building which had been owned and occupied by the Five Points Mission were owned and occupied by the Five Points Mission were purchased with money raised among the various Evangesical Lutheran Churches of this city and neighborhood. The corner stone was laid by the Rev. Dr. Passayant. In a tin box containing a copy of the Old and New Testament, and certain text books in German; copies of THE TRIBUNE, and other newspapers were deposited in the corner stone. The reverend gentieman also remarked that, "For the information of those, who in after ages may open the stone, this parchment showeth that the corner-stone of this sacred edifice was laid in the name of the aderable Tribity on Thursday, August 26, in the year of our Lord 1889, and in the ninety-third of American Independence. Ulysses S. Grant being President, and John T. Hoffman Governor of the Commonwealth of New-York." The building is designed as a Home for the support and education of indigent orphan echildren. When the plan of such an institution was first submitted to Mr. Peter Moller, sr., of this city, he gave his hearty approval, and promised to erect upon the farm which might be purchased, the large central building as a memorial of a much loved and departed son. At the same time, Mr. William Moller, sr., of this city, subscribed \$10,000 for the erection of an edifice, as a memorial to a sainted mother. By a mutual arrangement between these brothers, the building will be a joint memorial to a mother and son. In like manner the sum of \$20,000, paid for the extensive farm purchased by the Institution of friends of the orphan and the sale of 21 acres of the land for college purposes, leaving to the Farm School 98 acres without any incumbrance of mortgage or debt. While special provision is made in the charter that the benefits of the institution will be a extended to all fatherless children with over 6 Christ. By proper instruction in connection with a system of healthful labor on the farm and in the workshops, it is hoped that many fatherless children may be trained ap in the nurture and admonition of the purchased with money raised among the various Evan-

Lord, and be qualified to fill positions of usefulness and lord, and be quamed to me positions of insertiness and respectability in the Church and the world. An able ad-dress was made by the Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel of the Trin-ity English Lutheran Church of this city, and a hymn was saing, written for the occasion by the Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D. D.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

SATURDAY—Avg. 22.

The mails for Europe will close at the General Post-Office at 2. m.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.
Steamship Tarifa, Murphy, Liverpool Aug. 10, Quecastown Aug. 11) nides and pass.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, midse and pass.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, midse and pass.

Brig Moses Day, Eldridge, Grand Turk, T. I., 19 days, sail.

Brig Alpha, Burke, Caye, Gew Bay, C. B., 12 days, coal.

Brig Alpha, Burke, Cow Bay, C. B., 10 days, coal.

Schr. Yaliani, Grane, Windsor, N. S., 9 days, plasater,

Schr. Rio, Yotng, Shules, N. S., 14 days, spiking,

Pilotbad Charlotte Webb No. 5, Tates, Nesport,

Pilotbad Goo, W. Ehmt No. 2, Johnson, Newport,

Schoosars—River and Company a

Phiotboat Geo. W. Blunt Sn. 2;
Magnet, Jonesport.
H. Parker, New Haven.
D. Edd: Hangor, Iomber.
Reading R. R. G. New-Haven.
Medford, Bangor, Iomber.
R. Morrell, New-Haven.
Sunbeam, Providence.
Ida MetLabe, New-Haven.
L. Holoway, Calais, Inmier.
H. H. Howe, George's Banks.
Gov. Coney, Angusta, Inmier.
Reading R. R. 40, New-Haven.
Roth Halsey, Pawtucket.
Thomas Hirz, Hockland.
Anna Elizabeth, Dennis.
Ocean Wave, Somerset.

arbute Webb No. 2, Tates. Newport.

o. W. Blunt No. 2, Johnson, Newport.

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dender.

J. Chew. Taunton.

J. Chew. Taunto

Galatea, Boston, Jas Buchasan, New-Haven, Sallie T. Chartre, Providence B. S. Dean, Taunton, Bichard Law, New-Londox,

E. Runyon, New-Laven,
Whistier, Tamton,
L. A. Dix, Harwich,
Maria, Port Jetterson,
Clarissa Alisa, Providence,
A. S. Parker, Gleucore,
Yankes Boy, Norwich,
Jane Maria, Norwich,
L. W. Birlisal, Warren, R. L.
J. E. Melfee, Providence,
G. W. Kimball, Rockland,
M. A. Lougburg, New Haven,
BEE BELOW. Ship Wallace, Carney, Liverpool July 19. Bark Prowess, Hibbert, Autwerp July 11.

Ocean Wave, Somerset. Convert, Bridgeport. Tilhe E. Brown, Dighton, C. S. Hazard, Bridgeport. B. Runyon, New-Laven.

SAILED.

Steamships—Main, for Bremen, Maita, for Liverpoul; Eagle, for Havana; Pah-Kee, for Bermudy, Hardan, for Savannah; Virgina, for Gaiveston via Key West; Albemarie, for Norfolk, &c.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

FORTHMSS MONRON. Aug. 28.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark W. G. atnam, 40 days from Liverpool.

Withstructor, N. C., Aug. 26.—Sailed, steamabin Wm. P. Clyde, for WHENEGTON, Ap. 26.—Arrived brigs Cyclone from Boston; George, from New York; sein: Mary & Nosan, from the Bahamas. Off the pert, brig M. C. Roomerelt, from Weekis Hole. Sailed, brig H. H. McGlivery, for Boston; schna B. S. Hayskins, for Philadelphia; Sampede, for Providence; steamany J. W. Everman, for Philadelphia; Sampede, for Providence; steamany J. W. Everman, for Philadelphia, Sangede, Saramento, for Batavia; Andrahos, for Ignique, Sailed, slips Sarah & Maria, for New-Zealand; Juman, for Quevostovn.

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Naw-York, August 16, 1960. SEPTEMBER INTEREST PAYMENT.

SCHEDULES of 10-40 coupons of ten or more will be received for examination. Parties resident out of the city choosing to assume the risk and expense of carriage both ways may remit coupons by mail or spreas, with their post-office address, and payment, when doe, will be premittance of gold check payable to order, which will be caused only by remittance of gold check payable to order, which will be caused only by nemittance of gold check payable to order, which will be caused only hop on presentation by banks or known responsible parties to this city.

The books for the registered interest are reads for signature for interest due September 1. Entrance to Registered Interest Department, first floor on Pine-st. extrance, Treasory building.

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.